(c) The month wise steel price movement in Delhi Retail Market during April 2008 to November 2008 is given in the table below.

(In Rs/ton)

Month	HR 2.0 mm	CR 0.63 cm	TMT 10 mm	Wire Rod 8 mm	Pig Iron	Pencil Ingot 100 mm
April 2008	49000	52000	46000	43600	34500	38300
May 2008	43000	45000	38200	38000	32400	33000
June 2008	50045	49492	47451	45925	32900	39650
July 2008	45327	48145	43335	43738	35397	38168
August 2008	45477	48145	42727	43073	36873	35366
September 2008	45327	48700	41934	43664	36000	35300
October 2008	44984	47119	40253	41726	34947	29300
November 2008	41977	42392	38846	40105	29164	27221

Monthly prices as on 15th of the corresponding month

Source: JPC

(d) and (e) Steel is a deregulated sector and steel prices are determined by the market based on factors like demand and supply situation, landed cost of imports, input costs and price and availability of substitutes etc. The Government, as a facilitator, takes administrative and fiscal measures whenever required to ensure stability in price and supply of steel in the domestic market.

Dumping of steel and hot rolled steel products

2167. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel and hot rolled products of steel have been dumped in the country by few countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether anti-dumping duty is being imposed on those products retrospectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The import figures of stainless steel and hot rolled products during April- November 2008 are given in the table below. The figures indicate that there has been a growth in import in these categories during April-November 2008 compared to April - November 2007.

(In 000 tones)

Category	April-November 2008	April-November 2007
HR Sheets	44.4	21.1
HR Coil/Strip	2056.2	1570.3
Stainless Steel	130.3	115.6

Source: JPC

(c) to (e) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) under Department of Commerce has informed that domestic industry had recently filed applications with the Directorate for imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of (i) Cold rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel and (ii) Hot Rolled Products of Steel from China PR and other countries. The Designated Authority, after examining the applications, has decided to initiate anti-dumping investigation as per the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The question regarding imposition of anti dumping duty with retrospective effect or otherwise will arise only after investigations are completed in these cases.

National Steel Policy

2168. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted a National Steel Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government has approved a National Steel Policy in November 2005. The salient features of the National Steel Policy are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Does not arise in view of the (a) and (b) above.

Statement

The following are some of the salient features of the National Steel Policy 2005 (NSP):

- The NSP sets out a broad roadmap for the Indian Steel Industry in its journey towards reform, restructuring and globalisation.
- The long-term goal of the NSP is that India should have a moderm and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus of the policy is to achieve global competitiveness not only in terms of cost, quality and product-mix but also in terms of global benchmarks of efficiency and productivity.
- The NSP seeks to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to move towards the long-term policy goal. On the demand side, the strategy would be to create incremental demand through promotional efforts, creation of awareness and strengthening the delivery chain, particularly in rural areas. On the supply side, the strategy would be to facilitate creation of additional capacity, remove procedural and policy bottlenecks in the availability of inputs such as iron ore and coal, make higher investments in R&D and encourage the creation of infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports.
- The NSP acknowledges the low per capita consumption of steel in the country, especially in the rural areas and the need to boost steel consumption to improve quality of life and help in meeting the growing aspirations of masses.
- The NSP seeks to support developing of risk-hedging instruments like futures and derivatives to contain price volatility in the steel market.